XLI.—*Contributions to a Knowledge of Malayan Entomology.* Part II. By W. L. Distant.

Order LEPIDOPTERA.

Rhopalocera.

Elymnias Godferyi, n. sp.

Allied to *E. vasudera*, Moore, but differing above by the much paler colouring of the wings, the fuscous shadings in the Indian species being replaced by bluish; the anterior wings are greyish white, shaded with bluish, which becomes darker beyond the cell; a broad outer marginal dull bluish-black fascia, widest at apex; nervures and nervules dark bluish, the median nervules and submedian nervure more or less margined with dark bluish; posterior wings as in *E. vasudera*, but the markings bluish and the outer margin very broad at anal angle. Wings beneath as in *E. vasudera*, but the dark mottled markings much smaller and closer; anterior wings with two small submarginal ocellated spots (black, with greyish centres), divided by the lower discoidal nervule; posterior wings with eight similar submarginal spots, the two uppermost largest, the first between and near the bases of the subcostal nervules, the second above the discoidal nervule, and the remaining spots following regularly between the nervules—two between the third median nervule and submedian nervure—(anal angle mutilated); the red basal colouring of the posterior wings occupies the largest portion of the cell, and extends to the base of the abdominal margin; the yellowish space does not extend from the abdominal margin to the upper median nervule, as in *P. vasudera*, but terminates suddenly at the second median nervule.

Exp. wings 70 millim.

Hab. Malay peninsula, Sungei Ujong (*Godfery*).

Ixias Birdi, n. sp.

♂. Anterior wing black; basal third (consisting of lower and inner half of cell obliquely terminating at a little beyond base of lower median nervule, and from thence continued to inner margin at about one fourth from posterior angle) sulphureous; the black area is inwardly angulated beneath the lower median nervule, and is crossed by a broad irregular orange-coloured fascia, divided by the black nervules, commencing a little above the costal nervure, and outwardly oblique

to upper discoidal nervule, then convexly suberect to upper median nervule, after which it is outwardly elongated, and terminates at about the lower median nervule; inwardly it is excavated at the discocellular nervules, before which and in the cell it possesses an extension of two irregular spots. Posterior wings sulphureous, with a broad outer black margin. Wings beneath sulphureous; anterior wings faintly showing the orange-coloured fascia above, sparingly speckled with fuscous in upper portion of cell and along the costal and outer margins (most broadly so at apex), and with a fuscous spot at posterior angle; posterior wings also sparingly speckled with fuscous. Body and legs more or less concolorous with wings.

Exp. wing 56 millim.

Hab. Malay peninsula, Sungei Ujong (*Godfery*).

This species is allied to *I. anexibia*, Hübn., and *I. latifasciatus*, Butl.; from both it differs by the narrower black marginal border to the posterior wings, and on the anterior wings by the greater extension of the black area across the cell, and also from the first by the paler-coloured orange fascia, which is also more dilated beneath the upper median nervule.

Papilio caunus, Westw., race *ægialus*.

♂. Closely allied to *P. caunus*, but differing in having the white markings with their pale bluish terminations on the upper surface of the posterior wings smaller and more confined to the basal half.

Hab. Singapore (*Godfery*).

Exp. of wings 94 millim.

The interest attaching to this local race of *P. caunus*, and on account of which it is here described, is owing to its being a mimic of *Euplœa diocletianus*, which is also the local race or form in the Malay peninsula of *E. rhadamanthus*. We thus see this mimicking *Papilio* modified in the same manner as its mimicked species; and if *E. diocletianus* is recognized as a distinct species, this race, if found to be constant, will have (in an artificial and systematic sense only) to be recorded in the same way. The Bornean form of this *Papilio* will also probably be found to mimic the race or species *Euplœa Lowei*.

Discophora tullia, Cram.

Messrs. Marshall and De Nicéville, in their 'Butterflies of India,' vol. i. p. 299, have expressed their opinion that the

male and female specimens that I figured in my 'Rhopalocera Malayana,' as representing Cramer's species, must be really taken to portray *Discophora zal*, Westw. I cannot subscribe to this somewhat surprising decision, on the following grounds :—

First :—The varietal male specimen which I figured, and which agreed with all male specimens then examined from the Malay peninsula in having the anterior wings unspotted, cannot in any case be considered a distinct "Malayan race," as I have since received specimens from Sungei Ujong with two of the three series of bluish spots described as typical of the Indian form of the species, but which are certainly not constant. But even supposing that the unspotted form was constant and constituted a distinct race, it could not then be taken as representing the *D. zal* (the male of which was unknown to Prof. Westwood when he described that species), as Mr. Moore possesses in his collection a male which he tells me agrees with the markings of the female of that species, and may therefore be considered typical.

Secondly :—The female form which I figured does not agree with the original figure given by Westwood, which possesses a fourth inner row of spots, and also has the two outer series composed of differently-shaped spots.

If, therefore, *D. zal* is really specifically distinct from *D. tullia*, as Mr. Moore's male specimen would denote, it certainly cannot be ascribed to my Malay specimens and figures, as stated by Marshall and De Nicéville; and as these figures undoubtedly show variation from the Indian form of *D. tullia*, as understood and figured by them, the course pursued should have been either to agree with me or to describe the Malay form as a new species!!—the last being an alternative that I, at least, am not prepared to take.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lucilia macellaria *infesting Man.*

By Frederick Humbert, M.D., F.C.S.

A farmer's wife, thirty-five years of age, was attacked on Monday, September 27, 1875, with a headache and a flushed face. She stayed at work, expecting a malarial chill, an affection prevailing at that time in the neighbourhood. From this time the pains in the region of the frontal cavity at the base of the nose and below the eye, extending to the right ear, increased. At times the pain was